

CKA Valid Study Plan | CKA PDF

DevOps		Certification Details	
Certified Kubernetes Administrator(CKA)			
	Prior Certification None		Exam Validity 3 Years
	Exam Duration 120 Minutes		No. of Questions 15-20
	Recommended Experience Basic understanding of Kubernetes		Exam Format Problem-based questions
	Languages English, Simplified Chinese, and Japanese		

P.S. Free & New CKA dumps are available on Google Drive shared by PrepAwayTest: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1JH4ieGJGcFqe5sTChKJotESui7DVLJn>

What are you in trouble? Are you worrying about Linux Foundation CKA certification test? It is really difficult to pass CKA exam. But, you don't have to be overly concerned. As long as you choose appropriate methods, 100% pass exam is not impossible. What are the appropriate methods? Choosing PrepAwayTest Linux Foundation CKA Practice Test is the best way. Test questions and test answers provided by PrepAwayTest and the candidates that have taken Linux Foundation CKA exam have been very well received. We assure that the exam dumps will help you to pass CKA test at the first attempt.

Certification Topics of CNCF CKA Certification Exam

Our **CNCF CKA exam dumps** covers the following objectives of the CNCF CKA Exam.

- Workloads & Scheduling 15%
- Storage 10%
- Services & Networking 20%
- Troubleshooting 30%
- Cluster Architecture, Installation & Configuration 25%

>> CKA Valid Study Plan <<

Free PDF CKA - Newest Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program Exam Valid Study Plan

In order to make the CKA exam easier for every candidate, PrepAwayTest compiled such a wonderful CKA study materials that allows making you test and review history performance, and then you can find your obstacles and overcome them. In addition, once you have used this type of CKA Exam Question online for one time, next time you can practice in an offline environment. It must be highest efficiently exam tool to help you pass the CKA exam.

How to Start Reviewing the CNCF CKA Certification Exam

Get the exam guide for CNCF CKA Certification Exam

CNCF CKA Certification Exam: Tips to survive if you don't have time to read all the pages

The CNCF Certified Kubernetes Administrator Exam is one of the three certifications in the new Cloud Native Computing Foundation (CNCF) Certification program. The exam does not require any knowledge of programming or development work but focuses on an individual's ability to operate Kubernetes cluster infrastructure and advise customers on best practices for their particular use cases. Individuals who achieve this certification will become experts in developing cloud-native applications using one of the most popular open-source platforms in the world. **CNCF CKA Exam Dumps** have been designed to reflect all the exam

objectives. The test covers the fundamentals of cloud computing while testing for specific knowledge of concepts such as virtualization and containers.

Linux Foundation Certified Kubernetes Administrator (CKA) Program Exam Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28

You have a Deployment named 'frontend-deployment' with 5 replicas of a frontend container. You need to implement a rolling update strategy that allows for a maximum of 2 pods to be unavailable at any given time. You also want to ensure that the update process is completed within a specified timeout of 8 minutes. If the update fails to complete within the timeout, the deployment should revert to the previous version. Additionally, you want to configure a 'post-start' hook for the frontend container that executes a health check script to verify the application's readiness before it starts accepting traffic.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Update the Deployment YAML:

- Update the 'replicas' to 5.

- Define 'maxUnavailable: 2' and 'maxSurge: 0' in the 'strategy.rollingUpdate' section to control the rolling update process.

- Configure a 'strategy.type' to 'RollingUpdate' to trigger a rolling update when the deployment is updated.

- Set 'Always' to ensure that the new image is pulled even if it exists in the pod's local cache.

- Add a 'spec.progressDeadlineSeconds: 480' to set a timeout of 8 minutes for the update process.

- Add a 'spec.template.spec.containers[0].lifecycle.postStart' hook to define a script that executes a health check script before the container starts accepting traffic.

2. Create the Deployment: - Apply the updated YAML file using 'kubectl apply -f frontend-deployment.yaml' 3. Verify the Deployment: - Check the status of the deployment using 'kubectl get deployments frontend-deployment' to confirm the rollout and updated replica count. 4. Trigger the Automatic Update: - Push a new image to the 'my.org/frontend:latest' Docker Hub repository. 5. Monitor the Deployment: - Use 'kubectl get pods -l app=frontend' to monitor the pod updates during the rolling update process. 6. Observe Rollback if Timeout Exceeds: - If the update process takes longer than 8 minutes to complete, the deployment will be rolled back to the previous version. This can be observed using 'kubectl describe deployment frontend-deployment' and checking the 'updatedReplicas' and 'availableReplicas' fields.,

NEW QUESTION # 29

A Kubernetes worker node, named wk8s-node-0 is in state NotReady. Investigate why this is the case, and perform any appropriate steps to bring the node to a Ready state, ensuring that any changes are made permanent.

You can ssh to the failed node using:

[student@node-1] \$ | ssh Wk8s-node-0

You can assume elevated privileges on the node with the following command:

[student@w8ks-node-0] \$ | sudo -i

Answer:

Explanation:

solution

□

NEW QUESTION # 30

Your Kubernetes cluster has been running for some time, and it's becoming increasingly difficult to manage permissions for your applications. You are noticing a growing list of roles and role bindings, making it challenging to understand the relationships between them.

Describe a strategy to simplify and streamline your RBAC configuration by implementing best practices. Also, discuss how you can improve the manageability and auditing of your RBAC setup.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution (Step by Step) :

1. Implement a Hierarchical Structure:

- Create high-level roles for common tasks such as "admin," "developer," "viewer," etc., providing broad permissions.
- Build more specific roles for specific applications or services, inheriting permissions from the higher-level roles.
- Example:
 - "admin" role: grants full access to the cluster.
 - "app-developer" role: inherits from "admin," but with restricted permissions only to specific namespaces and resources related to the application.
 - "app-viewer" role: inherits from "app-developer" with limited permissions for monitoring and viewing resources.

2. Utilize ClusterRoles for Global Permissions:

- ClusterRoles are designed to grant permissions across the entire cluster, simplifying management for resources that need consistent access.

- This allows for centralized control of common permissions, reducing duplication of role definitions.

3. Leverage Service Accounts for Application-Level Permissions:

- Create service accounts for each application and bind them to appropriate roles.
- Use service accounts to manage access for pods, deployments, and other resources related to a specific application.
- This reduces the need for manually assigning permissions to individual resources.

4. Adopt a Role-Based Structure:

- Design RBAC policies around roles instead of individual users.
- This allows for easier management of permissions by modifying roles rather than individual user bindings.
- Ensure users are assigned to appropriate roles based on their responsibilities.

5. Implement RBAC Auditing and Monitoring:

- Use tools like 'kubectl auth can-i' to test and validate RBAC permissions.
- Monitor RBAC events and changes using audit logging features.
- Analyze audit logs to identify any suspicious activity and troubleshoot RBAC issues.

6. Consider External RBAC Solutions:

- For larger deployments, consider using external RBAC solutions like Keycloak or OpenLDAP for centralized user management and role-based access control.
- This can simplify the process of managing users, roles, and permissions across multiple clusters.

7. Documentation:

- Maintain comprehensive documentation of your RBAC setup, including roles, bindings, and any specific permissions.
- This documentation will be crucial for future maintenance, debugging, and troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION # 31

Get list of all pods in all namespaces and write it to file "/opt/pods-list.yaml"

Answer:

Explanation:

kubectl get po -all-namespaces > /opt/pods-list.yaml

NEW QUESTION # 32

Create the service as type NodePort with the port 32767 for the nginx pod with the pod selector app: my-nginx

Answer:

Explanation:

kubectl run nginx --image=nginx --restart=Never -- labels=app=nginx --port=80 --dry-run -o yaml > nginx-pod.yaml

NEW QUESTION # 33

.....

CKA PDF: <https://www.prepawaytest.com/Linux-Foundation/CKA-practice-exam-dumps.html>

What's more, part of that PrepAwayTest CKA dumps now are free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1JH4ieGJGcFqe5sTChKJotESui7DVLJn>